

RUSSELL SAGE SAYS "ROOSEVELT IS SAFE."

Great Financiers All Agree to Uphold President in Continuing Policies of McKinley.

Russell Sage told a reporter of The Evening World this afternoon that all the leading financiers of the United States had pledged themselves to support the Administration of Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States.

Mr. Sage said:

"I have talked with practically all of the representative financial men of this community, and all agree in their determination to uphold President Roosevelt.

"We feel it is our duty to stand by him and to show our faith in his ability to successfully carry on our national Government by continuing the policies which we pursued as a result of our supreme confidence in William McKinley.

"There is to be no drawing in of horns because President Roosevelt is in the White House. We accept as Gospel Truth his declarations to continue the wise policy of his lamented predecessor.

"We all knew McKinley in Wall street, and we knew him as a wise man who had the interest of the humblest citizen at heart in his every official act.

"The same confidence with which we held our martyred Chief Magistrate I know by personal talks with the financiers we now repose in Mr. Roosevelt. We consider him a safe Executive.

"The only fear we entertained was that Europe might be suspicious. We find now that they, too, believe in him.

"I believe it is the duty of every American to do his utmost to carry Mr. Roosevelt's Administration to success. His past record warrants our support. He is, I believe, absolutely incorruptible.

"And I say this advisedly, for there are persons not above attempting the

FELL 105 FEET, LIVES TO TELL IT

WAS THE MAINSTAY OF HIS WIDOWED MOTHER.

Remarkable Experience of Emmet Knight, Who Tumbled from the New East River Bridge.

On a cot in the Eastern District Hospital, in Brooklyn, lies a youth of eighteen who had determined to devote his life to his widowed mother.

He lives to tell the experience of a fearful fall of 105 feet yesterday from the new East River Bridge.

When the ambulance took young Emmet Knight to the hospital yesterday the doctors found his arm broken and contusions on the hip.

Today they have fears that he has suffered internal injuries, and it may be that his ambition to take the place of his dead father as the support and mainstay of his mother will never be fulfilled.

The boy's father was John D. Knight, the steel contractor, who built the towers and put in all the iron work on Madison Square Garden. He also had charge of the iron and steel work on the power-house at Sixty-seventh street and Third avenue. Four years ago he died of consumption.

His Brave Ambition.

Emmet, who was then only fourteen, bravely determined to devote himself, heart and soul, to the bereaved mother. He sought and obtained employment from time to time in stores for \$1 and \$2 a week.

But this was not supporting his mother. He must not only take his father's place, but he must follow in his footsteps. He must become a steel contractor.

To Mr. Abbott, who is superintending the steel work on the new East River Bridge, young Knight made application for employment some time after time until at last his perseverance was rewarded. About a week ago Mr. Abbott put him to work as an apprentice riveter at \$2.25 a day.

Emmet's heart was filled with joy and he applied himself with energy that was noted by his employer with commendation.

When he left home to go to work yesterday the boy exclaimed joyfully to his mother, "Mom, only one more day and I'll bring home to you my first week's pay."

Young Knight's thoughts were with his mother yesterday as he was walking along the ironwork on the bridge toward the Williamsburg end, at Durham place and South Sixth street, when his foot slipped.

The Fearful Plunge.

He tried desperately to regain his balance. Women who were looking out of the windows screamed as they saw the boy's peril. He swayed an instant before he lost his balance. Then both feet slipped and he plunged downward.

He landed on a pile of sand beneath the structure and lay motionless. Men who had witnessed the accident hurried to the spot.

Knight was not only alive but conscious. An ambulance was summoned and he was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

At the hospital Knight said that the accident occurred when he sought to recover himself by grasping a beam. He said that it flashed through his brain that to fall meant instant death.

When an Evening World reporter asked young Knight today how he felt when he was falling, he said:

"I slipped, and that's all I remember until I woke up."

Then he turned over, closed his eyes wearily and lapsed into unconsciousness.

When his mother visited him at the hospital today and asked him how he felt when he was falling, he said:

"Oh, I'm all right, mother. I'll be out in a few days and be taking care of you again."

RECEIVER FOR ALUMINUM CO.

Justice McAdam Appoints Philip W. Hall with \$20,000 Bond.

Justice McAdam, of the Supreme Court, has appointed Philip W. Hall temporary receiver for the Aluminum Press Company, of Hudson and Spring streets, N. J., with a factory at Plainfield, N. J., on the application of John Mullaly, William H. Webb, Philip W. Hall and James Clark, a majority of directors, for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

The bond of the receiver was fixed at \$20,000. The corporation has a capital stock of \$200,000, liabilities \$22,000, nominal assets \$111,500, actual assets \$72,751.

WELLS'S WORKS NOT HARMED

Report of Explosion on Wednesday Last Was Overdone.

The report of an explosion in the E. F. Wells Chemical Works, Jersey City, published in The Evening World of Thursday last, has developed to be greatly exaggerated, and in justice to Mr. Wells the exact facts are given.

No damage whatever was done to the building, not even a bottle being broken. One man's face and hands were scorched, but he was not severely injured.

Every precaution is used in the works to guard against accidents, and the system of supervision is perfect.

ARMORY CORNER-STONE LAID

First Battery's New Quarters to Be Ready Jan. 1.

The corner-stone of the new armory of the First (Wendell's) Battery, in Fifty-sixth street, between Central Park West and Columbus avenue, was laid this afternoon.

The battery, headed by the band of Troop A, marched up from the old armory in Forty-fourth street. The full complement of 125 men was in line.

President of the Council Randolph Guggenheimer made a speech.

After the ceremonies the battery formed again and marched back to the Forty-fourth street armory. There a reception was held.

It is expected that the armory will be completed by Jan. 1.

PEARY POLAR EXPEDITION.



DR. FREDERICK COOK. PROF. L. C. STONE. HERBERT BERRI. H. L. BRIDGMAN.

SCHLEY WITNESS ON BOMBARDMENT.

(Continued from First Page.)

of Capt. Higginson was not borne out by the log book of his ship. "It does not correspond with the log," he said, and he added, that having given his best recollection concerning the weather, he thought Mr. Parker had an ulterior motive in his questions. Mr. Parker declared that he had no such end in view.

"Then," said the witness, "I have given you my best recollection concerning the weather."

"That is what I want," responded the attorney.

"That is what I have given you," repeated the witness.

Capt. Lemay objected to the examination of Capt. Parker on the record of a ship which he had had no part in preparing.

The Court retired to consider the point.

After an absence of ten minutes the Court returned, announcing its decision, sustaining the objection that the witness could not be examined upon the log of the Massachusetts.

Continuing his testimony, Capt. Parker insisted that the weather on May 25 was as stated yesterday.

"Then you object to having your memory refreshed," said Mr. Parker.

"I am here to give my testimony, and I object to being spoken to in this manner," he replied.

He also objected to Mr. Parker's shaking his finger at him, saying he considered him a liar.

Mr. Parker insisted that he meant to be entirely respectful and not to menace the witness.

Counsel questioned the witness concerning his estimate that at night the fleet of the fleet steamed eight miles to the eastward and seven miles to the westward of the mouth of the harbor.

"I don't know," he replied, "I have been difficult on account of the high land and the shore under the blockade of the fleet duty for about twelve days."

By Capt. Parker: "Then after twelve days you would not have been able to get anywhere."

"No, we would not."

"Did the fleet after the 29th of May ever go off a distance of twenty-five miles?"

"I don't remember that it ever did."

"Then the story to that effect, by whomsoever told, could not be true?"

"I don't remember such an excursion, and if made the log-book should show the fact."

"Have you any memory that the fleet ever withdrew after that date, a distance of more than six miles?"

"I have not."

By the Court: "From the distance at which the blockade was maintained at night could you have seen any vessel attempting to leave Santiago under ordinary conditions of weather?"

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CZAR TO FRENCH, TALKS OF PEACE.

Closing Festivities to Russia's Ruler Marked by Pointed Speech of Loubet.

BETHENY, France, Sept. 21.—In his speech at the luncheon to the czar which followed the review today of troops, President Loubet created somewhat of a sensation by saying:

"The Franco-Russian alliance is pledged to settlements inspired by justice and humanity."

Whether rightly or otherwise, some of his hearers took the remark to refer to affairs in South Africa.

The czar, in a clear and distinct voice read his reply, as follows:

"Mr. President: At the moment of leaving France, where we have again received so cordial and warm a welcome, I desire to express to you our sincere gratitude and the strong feeling which unites us."

"We shall ever retain the impress, and myself the precious memory, of these few days so full of impressions profoundly engraved on our hearts, and we shall continue both far and near to associate ourselves with all that concerns friendly France."

"The ties which unite our countries have just been again affirmed, and have received fresh confirmation in the

manifestations of mutual sympathy which have been so eloquently made here, and have found so warm an echo in Russia."

"The intimate union of the two great powers, animated by the most pacific intentions, and who, while able to make their rights respected, do not seek to injure in any way the rights of others, is a precious element of appeasement for the whole of humanity. I drink to the prosperity of France, the prosperity of a friendly and allied nation, and to the gallant army and splendid fleet of France. Let me repeat all our thanks and raise my glass in your honor."

The "Marechalise" was played, and the speech was cheered to the echo.

The czar, Czarina and President Loubet reviewed 10,000 troops on the plain of Betheny. The march past lasted from 10.45 A. M. till 1.10 P. M., terminating in a magnificent charge of 20,000 cavalry. The spectacle was immensely imposing, as the infantry went by 150 files deep, with fixed bayonets.

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